FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1843. [NO. 1354.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Fashionable Summer Clothing.

THE Subscriber has just received from the City of Philadelphia, an assortment of Spring and Summer CLOTHING, among which are—

Cloth, Kentucky Jeans, white and colored Linen, black and green Summer Cloth, Gingham, Gambroon, and Drilling Frock and Dress Coats; Cassimere, Sattinet, Gambroon, white and fancy Linen drilling and Cotton Drilling Pantaloons; Silk, Satin, Silk and Woollen Velvet, Bombazine and Marseilles Vests; Roundabouts; white and Chintz Shirts; under Shirts; Suspenders; Satin and fancy Silk Summer Stocks; Silk and Gingham Cravats; Bosoms; Collars, &c. &c. Also, Palm-leaf and Boys' Leghorn Hats. The above Clothing is made in the best manner and latest style, and will be sold *lower* than it can be purchased elsewhere in the State.

A. MONHEIMER, Hay Street,
2 doors above Lafayette Hotel.
May 9, 1843. 53-1w

NEW GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving a General Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Drapdetes, Gambroons, Bombazines, French printed Lawns, new style Muslins and Nets, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose, a fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, Parasols and Fashionable Fans, English and American Prints, Ginghams, Brid'sseye Drapes, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Misses' Florence ditto, Infants' Leghorn Hats, 500 pair superior Shoes and Slippers, all entirely new. Also, fashionable Bonnet and Bobinet Ribbon, and various articles in the Dry Goods line.
May 9, 1843. 53 3w pd

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53 6m

☞ The Subscriber having obtained special letters of Administration, will sell on the 7th of June next, on a credit of six months, at the Office of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd, in Fayetteville, the Stock of MEDICINES, MEDICAL BOOKS and INSTRUMENTS, and SHOP FURNITURE, belonging to the Estate.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1843. 53tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

BULWER'S NOVELS, at 25 cents each, viz: Last of the Barons; Alice; Ernest Maltravers; Eugene Aram; Paul Clifford; Last Days of Pompeii; Pelham; Devereux; Rienzi;

James's last Novel, Forest Days, at 12 1-2 cents; Adam Brown the Merchant, 12 1-2; The Czarina, 25; Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, at 7 1-2 per No.; O'Connell's Ireland, 25; Life of John C. Calhoun, 12 1-2; Jack Hinton, 50; Charles O'Malley, 1 25; Pictorial History of the United States, 25 cents per No; The Marriage Ring, 37 1-2; Young Ladies Friend.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. for 1 12; Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. for 75; Moffett's Southern Africa at $1; Taylor's Ancient Christianity, 1 30; The Bible in Spain, 50 cts.

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, at 25 cents per No.

E. J. HALE.

STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, illustrated by 120 splendid Engravings, 2 vols. price $5.

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT,

A neat Dwelling for a small family, with a good Garden, on Hay Mount, near the Town Fountain. Terms reasonable to an approved tenant. Apply at this Office.
May 6, 1843. 53-3w

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Lands of Arch'd Cameron having been unavoidably postponed, I hereby give notice that said Land will be exposed for Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next. A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving bond and security.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*
May 8, 1843. 53-ts

Reduction in the Price of Type.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, No. 45 Gold street, New York, third door from Fulton street, has on hand an unrivalled assortment of Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal and cast from original matrices. The reputation of this Foundry is well known throughout the country, and he is determined to sell at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

Pica	32 cts. per lb.
Small Pica	34 do
Long Primer	36 do
Burgeois	40 do
Brevier	46 do
Minion	54 do
Nonpareil	66 do
Agate	86 do
Pearl	120 do

For approved paper at six months, or at 7 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other materials furnished at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of July 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying three times the amount of it.
April 17, 1843. 53-3w

RAGS WANTED.

10,000 LBS. clean COTTON RAGS, wanted by
E. FULLER.
May 9, 1843. 53-2w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 5th day of June next, the undersigned as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, one NEGRO WOMAN, named Betty; one Jersey Wagon; Medicine, &c.

Terms made known at the Sale.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.
May 9, 1843. 53-3w

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60 000	4 Prizes of	$2 000
1 Prize of	30 000	5 ditto	1 750
1 ditto	15 000	10 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
1 ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	7 000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
1 ditto	5 000	100 ditto	300
1 ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
1 ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
1 ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50

Certificates of Packages of	26 Whole Tickets		$270 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	135 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	67 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth do	33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
April 29, 1843. 53-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *ex.* David W. McIver.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

Rock Rest Female School.

THE ensuing Session of this School, which has been revived on its former plan, will commence on the 1st of June. It will receive the unremitting attention of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN, with competent Assistants in Music, Drawing, &c. Board and Tuition $65 per session;—Music $16 per session. No extra charge for French.

The buildings will be in repair by the commencement of the Session.

Rock Rest, near Pittsboro', May 1. 52-4w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Hays' Liniment.

For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50tf

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 5, 1843. 48-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils, should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.
April 10, 1843. 50-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half hhds. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
February 2, 1843. 40tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 24, 1842. 30-tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

NEW YORK PATENT SUGAR REFINERY.

WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY offer, at the following reduced prices, their very superior standard quality of double-refined SUGARS, and which are sold exclusively for *Cash:*

Loaf 10¼ cents per pound.
Crushed 10¼ cents per pound.
Powdered 10¼ cents per pound.

The above are packed as follows:
Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds.
Ditto in half boxes of 150 pounds.
Crushed in barrels of 200 pounds.
Powdered in barrels of 250 pounds.

No charge for packages.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, to the amount of which *quantities* can readily be adjusted.

No order can be taken for a less quantity than 5 whole or 10 half packages of one kind, or assorted.

Address, WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY,
At the Refinery, corner of South and Montgomery sts., New York.
April 18, 1843. 52-4wpd

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of Poplar Hill Academy. A gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with the lower English branches, and who can give good testimonials of character. Address James Gordon, P. M., Poplar Hill, Anson County, N. C.
April 24, 1843. 52-4w

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I once was a sinner;—in mind but a goose;
My powers were dormant, or put to bad use;
I roamed loose and free, 'mid Elesian shades,
But perceived not their beauty, and thought them but glades.

But how changed is the scene, since my mind has been *quicken'd!*
My words now flow freely, my tongue has been *slicken'd.*
My thoughts are in song, and my words are in grammar;
My voice is melodious, and my tongue does not stammer.

When the Spring's ushered in, I'm employ'd to my wish,
In planting my crop, or in angling for fish:
When the Summer bursts forth, deep in 'lesian shade,
On my barrel of cider which Caleb has made,

I sit; and then Lecture to Britts and to Ivys—
To Stones and to Lawsons, to Watts's and Spivys—
On morals, Religion—ah! all that they wish—
From the making of kings to the catching of fish.

'Twould be *longsom* to tell how they relish my cider,
And laugh at my jokes as their stomachs grow wider—
'Twould take too much time to impart to your mind,
The joy and the pleasure which among them I find—
But a worm's at the root of my prospects so trim,
For they've *Squir'd* and sworn in, one Lawson—called Jim.

By my cider, my *shades*, but most by my talk,
I'd become, one might say, quite "the cock of the walk."
Scarce a pig could be marked, or trap made for squirrel,
Without a *consultum* with old uncle Burrell:
I was Patriarch, Poet, and Doctor of Law—
The most popular man that your eyes ever saw.

But this Lawson! This Lawson!—Through trouble I wade—
It pursues me when fishing, and haunts e'en my *shade.*
Were h—ll but a stream like Hog Swamp or Big Branch,
Knee-deep in its fluids I'd fearlessly launch,
And I'd wade in the current, till the heat made me *fidge,*
To redeem my dear country—the gallant Broad Ridge.

To Ragan and Watson, the cause of our ruin,
May trouble and sorrow be forever *ensuin.*
I've touch'd them full sore on the Terrapin Bill,
And before Burrell leaves them, he'll give them their fill.

May they, with their spawn, *'Squire Pepper-Jack Mac,*
Be shipped on the top of a Sea-Cooter's back—
And up the Salt River, may they gallantly sail,
With their *Jim* for a rudder, swung fast to its tail.

BROAD RIDGE.

Elesian Shades, Robeson, May 1, 1843.

Medical Graduates.—At the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held the 31st of March, 1843, the following gentlemen, residents of North Carolina, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, viz:

Thomas C. Armstrong, Dysentery; Charles E Ballard, Cinchona; Benjamin F Fessenden, Ung. Hydrag. Nitr.; Benjamin F Harrison, Blood letting; Nazareth Leggett, Spontaneous Hemorrhages; Geo J Musgrave, Hydrocephalus Internus; Richmond N Pearson, Chronic Muco-enteric Inflammation; John T Pope, Dyspepsia; Thomas Reynolds, Anchylosis; John C Rogers, Neuralgia; Spyers Singleton, Koino Miasma.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.

This is the year and this the month, for the appearance of the 17 year Locust. In a few days the woods will be thronged, and he who hears their accumulated hum for the first time, will be astonished. Unless prepared for it, he will not know how to account for it. Formerly, they appeared in such countless multitudes as to fatten the swine of the country, to whom they are a chosen food, as they are also to foxes, raccoons, squirrels, crows, and every forest bird. At their two last appearances, in 1826, and in 1809, their numbers had much diminished, compared with former periods, owing doubtless to the clearing up and cultivation of the face of the country.

This remarkable insect is fully described by naturalists. It closely resembles our autumnal fly of the same name. Its wings have each the appearance of a W, and hence appearing in the midst of the Revolution, the superstitious interpreted those venous resemblances of a W to imply "War and Want." The Gentleman's Magazine for 1781, contains an exact cut of the insect, and accurate description of its habits. It bores through the earth in the chrysalis state, and, climbing upon the next tree or fence, there deposits its shell and takes wing.

The singular part of its history, is its appearance only once in 17 years—no fact is better established than this. *Why* it should be so—whether the eggs require that period of incubation, or whatever the cause, the fact itself is certain. The writer of this remembers them in 1826, and in 1809—His father and grandfather remembered them in 1792 and in 1775—His grandfather in 1758—They appeared at no other time in the intervals of these periods, except a few stragglers in the succeeding year left by chance or injury.—*Richmond Whig.*

Capital! First Rate!—A day or two after the late defeat of the Dorrites in Rhode Island, Gen. C——r, one of the most prominent supporters of the "Hero of Chepachet," and the Rev. Dr. ——, a strong "Law and Order" man, met in one of the streets in Providence. The General was downcast and very sad, and remarked to the other that he had got "sick of politics, and had thoughts of fitting himself to preach." "Ah, sir," replied the Doctor, "if you were where you OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN yesterday, you might have heard me preach." "Where was that, pray?" "IN THE STATE'S PRISON!" was the calm reply. Our informant says the General walked away VERY fast.

Albany American Citizen.

A STRANGE MEETING.—*Alexandria, (Egypt,) Feb.* 6.—A curious meeting took place last month in the desert, between Suez and Cairo. A Mr. Fawcett, who arrived here by the Oriental, on his way to India, when at Cairo heard that his brother was expected by that month's steamer from Bombay. The two brothers had never seen each other; the one being born in England, whilst the elder brother was in India, where he had lived 32 years. As the younger Mr. Fawcett was proceeding across the desert on his donkey, he called out to the groups of travellers he met coming from Suez whether Major Fawcett was amongst them; and towards midnight a voice answered to Mr. Fawcett's call, and the two brothers shook hands in the dark. They both expressed a wish to see each other's face; but no light was to be had; and the two parties they belonged to having gone on, they were obliged to part again, not having been together more than three or four minutes.

FROM THE NANTUCKET INQUIRER.

Outrageously Impudent, but not entirely Fictitious.—The editor of the Concord Freeman discourses in the following ungrateful manner concerning a silver coin recently found on this island, whilom the place of his abode and residence, where, if he did not "wax fat" indeed, he certainly "kicked" not unfrequently:

A Silver dollar was recently found on the beach, in Nantucket. The Telegraph says it was "neither rich nor rare," and only wonders how it came there. We propose to treat this important matter under three distinct heads. Primo—as to its richness, we presume it to be worth one hundred cents, or, seeing that it is on Nantucket, we will say 110 cents; it being an ascertained fact that a dollar on that island will go further, and fare worse, than in any part of these States. Secondo—as to its rarity, if a silver dollar is not now a rare thing on the "sand heap," affairs must have confoundedly changed in that quarter within a few weeks. When we left the island dollars were matters of pure tradition, things connected only with the past like the Yzinchkfiwlbxqmptpgnd Indians, who formerly held imperial sway over the sea-girt Sahara, but whose lovely domain was usurped by the bloody Macys, the relentless Coffins, the noisy Husseys, the roving Starbucks, the valorous Folgers, the land-loving Gardners, and other followers of Thomas the Conqueror. Tertio—as to how the dollar came there; we are of opinion that it acted in accordance with that law which sends things to the place where they are most wanted. A very sensible dollar it was for going to Nantucket in these times. It wont be crowded by any of its brethren and will be freely admitted into the "best society."

Too Good.—The Haverhill Gazette tells a story of a Maine Senator, who went by mistake to the *Arsenal* instead of the State House, and demanded his seat. He was informed that he must enter his name in the books. He promptly did so, and soon found that he had *enlisted in the army for seven years.*

If any body is curious to know to what party this genius must have belonged, we can give them a chance of *guessing* at it. There is but one Whig in the Senate, and he lives in sight of the State House.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, says that "repudiation is making rapid strides in Mississippi." Instead of repudiation, he probably means the repudiators. They, or at least their leaders, occasionally make rapid strides in the direction of Texas.

Louisville Journal.

New Labor-Saving Machine.—The following item from a Northern paper makes us aware of the last social improvement in that quarter. It will certainly greatly simplify the business of tying nuptial knots.

"*Marriage Extraordinary.*—The Concord (N. H.) Courier of Friday last has the following announcement under the proper head: 'In this town, *by* Dea. John B. Chandler and Miss Maria French, Dea. John B. Chandler *to* Miss Maria French—two non-residents married by themselves to themselves—all on the Sabbath day, at the breakfast table, calling upon God and the family present to bear witness to the act.'"

There is here great merit in abridging the time and the trouble of the holy sacrament of marriage: but still all that latter part of the ceremony is, most obviously, mere surplusage. If they could marry themselves, they could equally well be their own witnesses. And what need of going to the breakfast table?

Thus far, then, there may be made a material economy; apropos of which and of Congressional speaking in general, we beg leave to cite a story which Herodotus, the most amusing of historians, relates.

A certain city of Ionia, being hard pressed both by a foreign enemy and famine, sent a deputation to the Spartans imploring aid. Their chief orator was at the head of the embassy; who stood up, and made the laconic Senate a long and elaborate speech.—When he had done, the magistrates told him, for his answer, that they could not understand any of the latter part of his discourse, and could not recollect its beginning: so he might go home and say so.

The suppliant city, determined to match the children of Lycurgus in their brevity of communication, sent them a second embassy; which was commissioned only to present an empty bread-basket, and inform the Spartans that they were short of provender. The Senate, however, dryly expressed, as before, its impatience at their excess of words, telling them that their empty pannier was quite enough, and that they had no need to be informed of that which their eyes told them.—*National Intelligencer.*

Re-Married.—In this village, (says the Glenn's Falls Clarion,) on the 22d April, by the Rev. J. Wells, of the Baptist church, Mr. Joseph Francis, to his own faithful spouse, with whom he has lived in harmony for the last twenty-one years. It appears that the former marriage was solemnized according to the rites of the Roman church, and, at this late day, the wife began to have doubts about the scriptural legality of the ceremony, and strenuously refused to share the "bed and board" of her liege lord until the knot had been tied "in language she could understand." Reduced to this alternative the disconsolate swain, with his old sweetheart, started on foot through the snow for this village, a distance of two miles, where the ceremony was preformed as above stated.

The splendid private parties given by Americans in Paris have been especially spoken of in the London papers. The Globe of the 7th inst. says:—Madame Tudor, an American lady, is noted for the immense crowds that she assembles in her saloons—her fetes, indeed, are called assemblages of the whole world, or the world condensed, for there is scarcely a nation in any of the four quarters of the globe that is not represented in the mansions of this wealthy lady. One or two of her countrywomen are also celebrated for the splendor of their festivities."

All reasonable men shrink in terror from the idea of a blue stocking wife, as from a predestinate scratched face. With the idea of one, besides the minor domestic discomforts of detestable dinners and a slatternly household, come the inseparable associations of a grim and not scrupulously neat person, disarrayed dress, affected manners, and (especially if she be a writer of sentimental love-tales) a termagant temper. No man, then, would, for a wife, think of a woman who had committed, before marriage, a lapse of this sort, any more than of any other. If it could possibly be otherwise, the lady herself would be bound to despise and reject him for making so ill a choice.

As, then, marriage presupposes that the lady has not published a book, so it must be held to be a strictly implied contract that she never will. So that, in publishing before marriage, she violates all her duties towards herself; and in publishing after it, she dissolves the nuptial contract. A woman should have no Apollo but her husband, and her children should be Muses enough for her, even though she should not have quite nine.—*National Int.*

Description of a Bachelor.—A shirt bosom without a collar; hands in his breeches pockets; cotton umbrella in a dry day; followed by a barber and washer-woman like his shadow; and always inquiring the price of a sixpence worth of rope.

A strong reason why Ladies should wear "Inexpressibles."

EPITAPH ON A TOMBSTONE IN ESSEX.

Here lies the man Richard
And Mary his wife:
Their surname was Pritchard,
They lived without strife;
And the reason was plain,
They abounded in riches,
They no care had nor pain,
The wife wore the breeches.

Death from Locofoco Matches.—A coroner's inquest was held in New York on Sunday last on the body of a child two years old, named Bridget Greenan, who on Friday evening got hold of some locofoco matches and bit off the phosphorus on the ends of them and swallowed it. The child was almost immediately affected with severe vomiting, which continued with little intermission for several hours, and eventuated in its death on Saturday. Verdict, death from swallowing phosphorus.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—No. 7.

Sir: The greatest men are subject to certain frailties, which evince their mortality, and admonish us that we are all fallible.—Hence, allowing you to be ever so great a man, it is not reasonable to suppose you exempt from the common lot; and from this natural conclusion, I draw the inference that you are not insensible to praise and blame. In fact, from your known feelings of self-respect, coupled with a very distinct consciousness of extraordinary abilities, and their consequence, a distinguished self-approbation, it is to be presumed you are not unaware of what I have the honor of addressing you, and do me the favor of perusing my articles. My own acquaintance with very great men is so limited, that I am not personally cognisant of the general rule in the premises, but from the illustrious examples of yourself and henchman, "Conbett," whom I *do* know, I conclude that a comfortable opinion of one's own powers, and a sovereign contempt for every thing but distinguished *names*, is a mark of genius, and characteristic of brilliant parts. And why should it not be so? It is a benevolent gift of Providence, to recompense us for the loss of the world's esteem, which is always an age behind such beacon lights as you and your Bozzy: nor can we expect that such men will be properly understood and appreciated, till mankind shall have arrived at that sublime stage of improvement attained by Mr. Cooper's *Monikins*, when men shall be exalted to the dignity of baboons and knowledge shall be proportioned to the length of their tails: when indeed, your favorite theory of a new Government every 21 years, shall be in the full blast of successful experiment, and all the Catholic virtues of the morus Multicaulis, fully developed shall shed their blessings o'er a happy world.

Till then, the world is but too much inclined to heap ridicule on that elevated dignity of mind, which caused you as Chairman of a County Court to reverse the decision of the Chief Justice of the State, adding, in the very climax of moral sublimity, that that fellow was plausible, but not strengthy. In our present benighted and darkling state, we are prone to call such emanations "stuff," and to liken their authors to those much-abused personages, Hudibras and his squire, who sat about to reform Church and State, and

"Keep the peace 'twixt dog and bear."

And it is matter of particular wonder that "Cobbett" should be so desirous of being embalmed for eternity, like a bottled fly, in a museum, inasmuch as the common wish of duller mortals is to hide their deformities. But insects cannot be seen, unless when floating in the sunbeam, and hence, perhaps, his desire to display his gaudy little wings, in the bright effulgence of a Cabinet Minister's lucubrations.

Well, sir, you find in my articles, grave charges, neither few in number, nor light in character, against the course and conduct of your party in this State, while invested with their brief authority. I charged, and do now charge you, with a violation of your promises, and an utter and culpable disregard of pledges, on whose faith your were elected. And I cited, and now cite, as witnesses, not to be gainsayed, the universal murmurings of those who made you what you were; your reckless immolation of every office-holder in your power, and the cool mockery with which you had the unparalleled impudence to treat the expostulations of your masters, by making an open and shameless boast, that devotion to party was your only art: thus entirely undershooting the intelligence and morality of the people, and supposing them, like yourselves, corrupt and profligate enough to exult in such damning depravity. I charged, and do now charge you, with a wanton and wasteful expenditure of the people's money, at the very time you were most devoutly raising the hypocritical cry of "economy, economy," and in a season when such expenditures fall with most grievous and disastrous weight upon the community: and for a witness, I summon the troubled ghost of that untiring, and without a parallel, protracted session, which after it had worked out the ends of party, adjourned and told *the people*, they must take care of themselves. I charged, and do now charge you, with a gross, monstrous neglect and disregard of your promises, pledges and *duties*, in affording not the slightest relief at a time of great distress and embarrassment; and I bring to the bar, the same inhumate spirit, to confound you with a recollection of your misspent time. I charged, and do now charge you, with efforts to add a treble force to our distresses, to multiply causes of discontent, hitch us to the polity of the wildest visionaries, and entail upon us an eternal inheritance of new-fangled doctrines, and the whole brood of the ill-fated box of Pandora: and for confirmation, I remind you of your instructing resolutions, your own individual assaults on every thing, in whose operation could be traced the slightest principles, the vaguest order of action; the absurd and vapid harangues, resolutions, homilies and declamations from the crude brains of not precocious boys, and the dusky conceptions of middle-aged imbeciles: your attempts, in open violation of the solemn injunctions of the Constitution, and the laws of the country, to confound the legislative and judicial functions and pass a bill of attainder; and your Senatorial strife, and other scrambles for place, your intrigues, cabals and squabbles, disgraceful to your party, discreditable to the State, and a reproach on the legislative character. I charged, and do now charge, that such is and has been in such State, and in the General Government, the policy and course of your party; making pledges to be broken, adopting popular names from unworthy motives, addressing itself to all the bad impulses of our nature; acting at different times, on different and inconsistent pretexts, proselyting with all arts, both of the demagogue and humbug, and subsidizing every passion and every prejudice for one great object, the ascendancy of party, for the only purpose, the spoils, which that ascendancy procures. I charged, and do now charge, that such being its policy, and having, from the nature of its jesuitical organization, to oppose every thing, when it had the power of proposing and adopting, and having to choose and invent measures, without the circle of Whig principles, and therefore without the pale of all republican patriotism, it has run riot in its own extravagance, and been delivered of a progeny in whose monstrous and distorted outlines, cannot be traced the remotest relationship to common sense or democracy. I charged, and do now charge, in this way has the Locofoco party given birth to the odious, abominable and anarchising doctrine of repudiation: that in this way, it has countenanced and abetted a traitor in his treason, and after he worked out their detestable purposes, and sold his soul for a promise, they deserted him; that in this way, they had first established one system of regulating the currency and then another and another, till they had worked us out of all currency at all. I charged, and do now charge the same party, with having aided, assisted and counseled treason against the constituted authorities of one of the confederated States, involving in its consequences the direst evils, encouraging a lawless mob to rise up, in defiance of all law, and violation of every precept of religion, and every dictate of humanity, and embrue their hands in the blood of their friends, neighbors and kinsmen. I charged, and do now charge it with disgracing the broad seal of another sovereign state, with efforts to fix upon the poor, lasting poverty, by means of the sub-treasury, and to plant among us the bristling soldiery of an immense standing army, to throttle and beat down forever the rising spirit of freedom. And, finally, I now charge you all, fearlessly and boldly, with man-worship of the most slavish and disgusting character; merging your own fame, and even existence, in those of General Jackson, making him, instead of your maker, the infallible judge of the rectitude of all men's hearts, claiming no merit in yourselves, except when he smiles upon you, condemning all things and all measures, which whim, caprice, or innate malignity, causes him to dislike, disturbing with bitter, relentless, and hyena-like hatred, the sacred ashes of the dead, desecrating the journals of the Senate, to glorify his name at the cost of the nation's shame and your own eternal infamy, and damning the memory of an upright judge for a righteous act, to fill the measure of his vengeance. I charge you all with political equivocation, double-dealing and dissimulation; carefully studying and studiously practising the arts of deception, to hood-wink and blind the world to your real intentions: and in the sacred name of Democracy, perpetrating and intending to perpetrate acts which must inevitably give it its lasting quietus.

The evidences of these are countless, and so gross and palpable as to strike the observation of the most stolid observer of passing events; and as an illustration in a small way, I would cite the example of "Cobbett" who, claiming to be the vindicator of your party in this State, and putting in an appearance for it, gives the go-by to all my charges, and among the gravest matters, pertinaciously insists, like Dogberry, that it should be held in especial remembrance that he is an ass. You will not fail to have observed his course in this; if peradventure, you have not been ashamed to peruse him; and I confess that even you can afford to be ashamed of him, forcibly demonstrating as he does, that even stupidity may be rendered more stupid; or you may have blushed to see your own speeches mirrored in his inane flatulency, fustian and bombast, pointless as the swagger of a Spanish coxcomb, and interesting as the drone of a High-land bagpipe; but if you have not been ashamed of him, and have the nerve to read him, will you not admire the astonishing effrontery with which he boasts of answering all these matters? I am loth to come thus between the wind and his pretty knighthood; and indeed his style smacks so strongly of "Ancient Pistol," that I fear I honor him too much, even by a passing notice. But to gratify his childish desire, I will say in passing, that when I gravely and seriously charge it as a crime, that you passed the Terrapin bill, his labored defence of that measure will then be in time; and I doubt not from specimens given that in all things pertaining to such animals, he will prove himself a most efficient and worthy advocate; and as to your "*nom de guerre*" of Terrapus, I think that natural history when it comes to classify you, may well, and doubtless will, claim the honor of that. The fact he states, that "one black sheep will corrupt a whole flock," I have not noticed, not having before the meeting of your late Assembly followed the business of a shepherd; but I now observe that one with the gadfly makes a whole flock extremely silly: and I look on it as a logical deduction and worthy of the man that courted a drubbing from a Cabinet minister, to say in the same breath, and in two consecutive sentences, that the Locos are to be praised for all the good measures, because they had a majority; the Whigs to blame for lengthening the Session, because they were in a minority. Do you not see in this "how gently he roars you as a sucking dove," and then, like a genuine game-cock, crows for victory: and this reminds me of another practice of a large portion of your party, and one with which I presume "Cobbett," in his innocence and simplicity, has no acquaintance. But you, sir, from your various political stations as a bestower of office, must be somewhat acquainted with the habits and natural history of that non-descript class—the office-hunters. You know something of their perseverance, their audacity, and the scientific method they have of getting into places, to the exclusion of others, who only stand prominent from merit alone. And does it not strike you as out of place to see such men turn political gospellers; men who have sucked the pap of office from childhood; who have lived and flourished on the public crib, from the time they knew how to flatter and fawn on the great, wheedle the million and wear the party yoke with patience and alacrity; who never work, and never think of work, being perpetually on the *qui vive* for a vacant seat, and perching themselves like carrion crows in the neighborhood of dying incumbents, and watching with intense impatience their last respirations—I say is not the *hired patriotism* of such men, their devotional and oftentimes sublime effusions, a spectacle to disgust, to nauseate? Can you look on their orisons as more sincere, than the studied solemnity of the hired undertaker, or the well-paid for howlings of an Irish wake-watcher? And yet it is a sad sign of the times, that such are now our most mighty patriots, who rudely jostle aside the statesman and citizen, and lord it over old and tried patriots and well-wishers of the common weal—making a lusty cry about "place and placemen, office and office-holders, aristocrats and silk-stocking gents," while they, good souls! are the only real exemplars of disinterested love of country, and true devotion to the hard-fisted Democracy. But as this subject opens a new field of inquiry, and as I suppose "Cobbett" can feel no interest in it, I reserve further remarks for a future number addressed to you alone.

GRANVILLE.

AN INCIDENT.

We attended, on Tuesday last, the Funeral of a most estimable Lady, whose death has caused many a heart to bleed, and which was invested by the circumstances under which it occurred, with peculiar solemnity. A large assemblage was present on the occasion, and a silence, only exceeded by that of the grave, pervaded the whole house. Just at this moment, when the heaving of each bosom was subdued, when the Minister of God was about to break the death-like silence, an old family Clock, which stood in a corner of the room and was hidden from view by the white drapery that shrouded it, struck out in tones of awful distinctness the passing hour. The effect was electrical. There was a general sensation and movement, as if each individual present felt how striking a moral lesson was conveyed by that simple incident. It was a sermon within itself. Those impressive lines of Young immediately rose to *our* mind, and doubtless to the minds of others—

"The bell strikes *One*. We take no note of time
"But from its loss. To give it then a tongue,
"Is wise in man. As if an Angel spoke,
"I feel the solemn sound. If heard aright,
"It is the *knell* of my departed hours.
"Where are they? With the years beyond the flood.
"It is the signal that demands despatch."

Morally considered, a Clock is, perhaps, at all times, one of the most useful monitors we have. Look at it—we behold the progress of time. Hear it strike—we are told another hour is gone. What is the age of man? At best, but a few years. Years are comprised of days—days of hours—hours of minutes—minutes of seconds. Man's life is made up of seconds—a single second is all that separates him from eternity? Look at a Clock! How fast those seconds succeed each other—how rapidly they come and go—yet every one that passes, shortens life!—*Ral. Register.*

The Wheat Crop.—We are informed by a gentleman who has travelled through several of the neighboring counties of North Carolina, that the prospects of a bountiful Wheat harvest, are very favorable; and many express the belief, should the season continue propitious, that a more than common yield will be the result.

Cheraw Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT AND Mr. BOTTS.

The questions of veracity between President Tyler and Mr. Botts rather multiply than diminish. The Madisonian of a few days since contained an Editorial notice of those assertions made by Mr. Botts affecting the course of the President, and contradicted them most flatly, under the authority of Mr. Tyler, implied in the phraseology, "*we are authorized to say*," &c. Mr. Botts appears in a long statement in reply to this authoritative contradiction, in Wednesday's Whig. To this statement he was qualified before a magistrate, and certificate and all are published together.

Mr. Botts' publication embraces much dialogue between himself and the President; this he says is as near verbatim as he can recollect, (he believes precisely as it occurred.) He is thus particular because he affixes his affidavit, which, he says, must plead his apology for introducing language not becoming him nor the President, and still less the public prints. Mr. B. avows his gratification at the opportunity the denial through the Madisonian affords to make known the cause of his first denunciation of Mr. Tyler.

Mr. B. says he visited the President on the 3d day of the extra session, on business, and that after the business was over Mr. Tyler said:

"Well Botts, I understand you have been denouncing my message," to which I replied.

"No, Mr. Tyler, I have said nothing about your message, that deserves to be characterized as denunciation, though I am sorry to find you have already establi-hed a back-stair influence here, to communicate every whisper that may be made. I'll tell you candidly what I did say of the message, when asked my opinion of it: I said it was a slip-slop, milk and water affair, and not such as I had expected or desired to see."

Mr. Tyler, said with some animation, but good humoredly: "Well, God damn it, what did you expect or wish?"

"Well sir," said I, "I would have had you to have recommended a Bank of the United States, flat footed, and in the most unqualified terms."

"Now, by God," said Mr. Tyler, "that shows how damned hard you are to please. I have submitted to your consideration three plans: the Bank of the United States, the State Bank system and the Sub-Treasury; and have told you to take your choice, and I would be satisfied with either."

"But," said I, "Mr. Tyler, did'nt you know that a Whig Congress would take neither the State Bank System nor the Sub-Treasury?"

"Certainly I did," said he, "and therefore you ought to be satisfied."

Mr. Botts goes on to say, that he remarked he should have recommended a bank outright, and let Congress come to his aid, and stood shoulder to shoulder; by which they would have escaped the taunt that we had a Whig President who dared not recommend a Bank; but Mr. B. had another objection to the message, that it did not recommend, unqualifiedly, the distribution of the sales of the public lands. The statement proceeds:

"And so I have," said he.

"Oh, no," I said, "you have attached a proviso, that the duties to be levied shouldn't exceed those contemplated by the act of 1833, which you know they are obliged to do in order to raise enough revenue for the support of Government."

"There it is again," said he; "why, by God, sir, you don't understand the Compromise Act;" and stepping off to his table, he brought the volume of laws containing the Compromise Act, and read from it the passage which declares that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage of any act prior to the 30th day of June 1842, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rates of duties, &c.—so as to adjust the revenue to suit either contingency.

"Now," said he, "sir hasn't the contingency arisen? is there not a deficiency in the revenue? and what is there in this act to prevent you from raising the duties to 20, 30, 40, 50, or 100 per cent, if it shall be necessary, "without violating its provisions?" Well, said I, Mr. Tyler, if this be your construction of that act, why did you say any thing about the "duties contemplated by it, in connection with the subject of Distribution?" "Oh," said he, "you know what a certain portion of the country think of the Compromise Act, and it is well enough to humor them."

"And for this it was that I denounced his pharisaical and hypocritical cant about the Compromise act when he vetoed the Tariff Bill, because it violated, as he said, its provisions, and therefore required us to give up the Distribution clause."

Mr. Bouts states that he then advised the President to save as much money as possible—that in four years he might save $60,000—$15,000 a year—which would be a fine estate in Williamsburg.

"Botts," said he, "why confine *me* to *four years?*"

"Why confine you to *what?*" said I, with surprise.

"Yes, why confine me to four years? Why not *twelve?* I am now only finishing out the unexpired term of General Harrison, and if I can make my administration popular, why should I not be entitled to an election on my own account, and then if I could make myself acceptable to the people, why should I not serve out my eight years, as others have done before?"

"Why, Mr. Tyler," I answered, "you forget the *one term principle.*" "No," said he, "if every body else would be bound by the one term principle, so would I; but nobody else is, and why should I be?"

"Mr. Tyler," said I, "let me entreat you, *even in jest*, never to talk in this way to any body else."

This having been said, apparently half in jest and half in earnest, I was doubtful how he intended it, until in a more serious tone, he resumed:

"Now Botts, don't you go off half cocked, and oppose my administration—I had rather any man in Congress should oppose my administration than you—I am under greater obligations to you than any body else, and there is no man whose interests I should take greater pleasure in promoting than yours. Now, sir, I have a Cabinet around me not of my own selection; this is General Harrison's Cabinet, and I do not know how long I can live in harmony with them. I don't know how soon I may have to call around me a political family of my own choice, and when I do, *where should I look so soon as to my old friends, from my own doors,*" *extending* both hands towards me.

Said I, "Mr. Tyler, it is time you and I had come to an understanding: You say you had rather any man in Congress should oppose your administration than I. Now, sir, let me say to you, if it is your purpose to act with strict fidelity to that great Whig party to which I am and ever have been attached on principle, and which brought you into power; if it is your purpose to carry out in good faith those measures of relief which we have promised to the country—you shall never want a supporter on that floor while I am there and able to render you assistance; —but by G—d, Mr. Tyler, if it is your purpose to betray that party, and to defeat their measures—if it is your purpose to break them down and set up a party for yourself—I'll be damned if ever you did see a more violent and bitter opponent than you will find in me; and as for office, to which you have alluded, let me say to you, that there is not an office in the gift of the Executive that I desire to hold, and not one that I would consent to accept, if it were to be attended with the slightest sacrifice of my political integrity, or of the confidence of my constituents."

"Well, well," said he, "we wont talk any more about this now—Come take off your hat and stay and dine with me." I tried to excuse myself; he insisted, took my hat and umbrella from me; and I staid, and broke bread that day with him for the last time in his own house."

Mr. Botts says he visited the President for some time afterwards, and tried to advise him, until he "found" his "efforts unavailing."

Mr. Botts makes some statements corroborative of the truth of the foregoing. He says he mentioned the conversation on the same night it occurred, to Hon. Wm. C. Dawson and Hon. Roger L. Gamble, Mr. Botts and they forming a mess; and that he subsequently, and to some of them as early as the next day, mentioned it confidentially to Messrs. Mangum, Crittenden, and, he thinks, Archer. He appeals to these gentlemen to say if the conversation published in his statement is not substantially the same as that related to them at the time specified. Mr. B. argues that at the time of the dialogue and its relation to these gentlemen, he was on terms of the strictest friendship with Mr. Tyler—anxious by all honorable means to advance his views, and rejoicing in his success. It could not, therefore, be supposed, he contends, that he was capable of fabricating the statement then made, to prejudice Mr. Tyler or accomplish any selfish or interested motive.

Gen. Sol. Van Rensselaer, late Postmaster at Albany, appears by card in the Albany papers in answer to the imputations cast on his official conduct in the Aurora. He adds that he was present at a conversation, in May, 1840, between John Tyler and Silas E. Burrows, in which the latter spoke of a letter he once received from President Monroe maintaining the constitutionality of a National Bank, which Mr. Tyler desired to see, and Mr. Burrowes handed it to him. A conversation ensued on the propriety of creating such a Bank, which Gen. V. R. will publish in due time. He closes with the following interesting reminiscence:

"At the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, on the morning after Gen. Harrison had been nominated for President, the New-York delegation, of which I was a member, were assembled by themselves and were considering the question of a candidate for Vice President, when I joined them. As I entered the room, one of them observed that they were waiting for me; that, as the Convention had united so harmoniously on my nomination for President, they wished me to nominate a Vice President also.

I replied that I did not wish to name a candidate, but that I should join them in any one they would be pleased to present. This my colleagues declined, and again urged me to offer a nomination. I then said that if such was their wish, I would name several individuals from whom they could make their choice: and accordingly I presented the names of John Tyler, Governor Owen of North Carolina, and John Bell of Tennessee. They still declined making the selection, and wished me to designate the candidate. I then named John Tyler, and he was unanimously accepted. He was on the ground and knew what course I had taken. Had I designated either of the other two gentlemen named, he would have been accepted with equal readiness and unanimity.

May God and my countrymen pardon my grievous error in this matter, which I shall never cease to deplore. But I did it for the best. I had served in Congress with him, in years gone by, and I *then* deemed him an honorable man; and as Virginia was nearly balanced, I hoped the nomination of my *amiable friend* might incline the scale in our favor.

Such is a brief statement of the manner in which John Tyler obtained his nomination. How grievously he has deceived and disappointed expectation, the whole country can testify. But retribution is drawing nigh, and the tokens cannot be mistaken. A lower fall awaits him than has ever taken any public man who has ever betrayed the misplaced confidence of the country.

SOL VAN RENSSELAER.

Albany, May 5th, 1843.

OMENS IN VIRGINIA.

Westmoreland County, the birth-place of Washington, has given the largest Whig majority she ever gave, at the late Election, putting a Whig Congressman in place of a Loco. Her vote is some three Whig to one.

Fairfax, the County in which Washington spent the last years of his life and gave his last vote, has also gone Whig—often Loco.

Albemarle, the County of Jefferson, has elected two Whig Delegates, one of whom *was not a candidate*, turning out two Locos-Focos, and giving a decided majority for Congress against her own apostate son, Thomas W. Gilmer.

Loudoun, the County of Monroe, has given a large Whig majority, as usual.

Hanover, the birth-place of Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, which gave Van Buren a majority for President, has turned out her Loco-Foco Delegate and given a majority for John M. Botts for Congress.

These are but a few items. There is scarcely a County in which a large vote has been called out in which the result is not auspicious to the Whig cause. And best of all, the Whigs have every where fought the battle *as* WHIGS, taking the most decided stand for the principles and measures of their party. These have called forth a popular enthusiasm wherever they were frankly presented and secured a good vote; while Henry A. Wise, with all his whining about persecution and the universal conviction that he would have a great majority, *has not polled a third of the vote of the District, nor even of his own County.*

New York Tribune.

Specie.—The Hibernia has brought about two millions of dollars in gold; enough of which will probably be added to the ten and a half millions already in the vaults of our banks to make the unprecedented sum of twelve millions. At the latest dates specie was pouring into England from all parts of Europe, and passing on to the United States. The Bank of England was constantly adding to her immense treasures, notwithstanding the drain for this country, which it is estimated will, from the Continent and Great Britain, amount to twenty millions. It was expected in England that the drain would continue for some time to come; but the price of exchange now current here will put an end to all shipments when it is known in England.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Odd Death by Lightning.—A Turkey-buzzard was struck dead in the sky by lightning on last Wednesday afternoon. The *Washington Light Infantry* were at the time parading on Citadel Square, and some confusion was caused in their ranks, by the poor buzzard plumping down among them simultaneously with the severe thunder-clap with which the rain began. It fell at the very feet of one of the men. No house in the vicinity was struck by the lightning. The schr. at Lucas's Mill, mentioned in another paragraph, had her mast shattered late in the evening.

Charleston Mercury.

HONORS TO LORD ASHBURTON.

In the British House of Lords, a few days after the unanimous vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for his ability and conduct in the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, Lord Ashburton took occasion to return thanks for this distinguished and gratifying compliment. He spoke with great feeling and considerable emotion. His speech was so germane to the matter that the Duke of Wellington, to make the compliment more marked and enduring, moved that the speech be entered on the journals of the House—a motion which was carried unanimously. We doubt whether a higher honor has ever been awarded by a vote of that body to one of its members; and we rejoice in it, not less for the sake of that worthy Peer, than for the further indication which it furnishes of the good feeling which now prevails in England towards the United States.

We look upon the whole proceeding, indeed, as manifesting high respect for the United States, and a strong desire to preserve peace between the two countries. No one speaker, joining in this "almost unprecedented honor" to the British negotiator, contended or suggested that in the negotiation any superiority had been shown on the part of England, or any yielding or dishonorable or disadvantageous concession made by the Government of the United States. Far otherwise. The Treaty was commended because it was a Treaty—a reasonable Treaty; a Treaty, honorable in its principles, and convenient and useful in its provisions to both countries. We see no claim of unexpected success, no air of triumph, no gasconade, no self-laudation. We see only proofs of sincere satisfaction that peace has been preserved between two nations capable of doing to each other so much good or so much harm, as a spirit of peace or a spirit of hostility may prevail between them. Thanks, hearty thanks, to the negotiators on both sides, and to the Governments on both sides, for consummating so happy a work! We confess, the more we mediate on the Treaty of Washington—the more we run it out into its consequences, near and remote—the more we contemplate the magnitude of the questions which we believe it has settled, and settled right—the more we dwell on the great interests which it has preserved, the more we are inclined to regard it as the most important transaction in which this Government has been concerned for years; and not important only to this country, but highly important also, both in its principle and by its example, to the whole civilized and Christian world.

National Intelligencer.

SWEET POTATOES FOR HOGS.

It is generally admitted, that our sweet potatoes constitute an excellent article of food for hogs, and it is well known too, that few plants yield a greater amount of nutritious matter to the acre. Heretofore, however, planters have generally neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of this crop for their stock. It is true, if the potatoes are to be dug and thrown to the hogs, the planter loses much valuable labor from his crop, at a very important season. But this is not necessary; by making the potatoe patch long and narrow, (say a half or a fourth acre wide) and a few hours labor once a week in running a cross fence, a stock of hogs may be kept fat from the first of August, until the pea fields are open, with very little expense. For example, let a planter devote five acres to potatoes—having his patch a fourth acre wide—the first of August, let him run a low fence across, so as to cut off a small portion of the patch and turn his hogs on this. While they are consuming the vines and roots on this portion, the potatoes in the other part are still growing undisturbed. When this portion has been eaten out entirely, let the planter have his cross-fence moved up a little farther, and thus give his hogs access to a fresh portion of the potatoe field. This plan, we think, commends itself to the attention of planters on several accounts. The cheapness of the food; its being ready for use at an important season for pushing forward young hogs, (and nearly every Southern planter kills his hogs young,) the greater amount of pork it enables him to raise, and the less corn it requires in the fall to make his hogs fully fat. And we may add to these, that every hog is thus made to gather his own harvest. The cheapness of this article of food, (when the labor of harvesting is saved) certainly cannot be questioned. For from two to four hundred bushels of roots, besides the vines, per acre, is no small amount of nutritious matter for the labor bestowed in culture. If any one needs to be convinced that August is an important month for pushing forward hogs that are to be killed in the fall, let him try to fatten a very poor hog—he will eat more than his bacon will be worth. And, in fact, a year old that has been kept poor until the pea fields are open, will yield very little bacon. This plan enables the planter to keep his hogs fat and growing rapidly from the first of August until killing time. For by the time the potatoes are fully eaten out, the pea fields may be opened, and by the time they are done and the hogs confined ten days on corn, to harden the fat, the weather will probably be cold enough to kill. And here another advantage is gained. For the most successful curers of bacon we know, all agree that the earlier you kill your hogs, the surer you are to have your bacon free from bugs in the summer.—*South Carolina Planter.*

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

OFFICIAL.—APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to China.

The *American* justly remarks that Mr. Cushing, having set up the Government patronage at auction, and finding few responsible bidders, has bid in the China Mission for himself. Well, he will fill the station ably, and discharge its duties faithfully. He will find this better than running for Congress.—*Tribune.*

A Sign.—The proprietors of the *Miller Tabernacle*, in Howard street, Boston, (which was opened on Thursday last,) have made application at one of the Insurance Offices for insurance for *seven years.*

Wilmington, May [illegible]

There is little to add to our last [illegible] account of the sweeping conflagration of [illegible] 30th ult. With the exception of some [illegible] names of sufferers omitted, published [illegible] we then furnished the reader with all [illegible] items relating to the fire, of general inte[illegible] As extensive as was the destruction [illegible] buildings and other property, the amou[illegible] actual distress produced, was found [illegible] investigation to be less than might rea[illegible]ably be calculated upon. The most [illegible]vated cases of destitution have been r[illegible]ed by the beneficence of our citizens, w[illegible] others, rather less afflictive, have [illegible]ministered to according to their va[illegible] requirings.

Notwithstanding the fearfulness of [illegible] calamity, in scarcely a breast is th[illegible] despondence. We are cast down, but [illegible] dismayed. The future—the future, is look[illegible] to with hope as the restorer in a comfort[illegible] degree of prostrate fortunes, and [illegible] and economy, with the kind favor of Heav[illegible] relied upon to release ourselves from [illegible] difficulties that encompass us.

Sufferers by the late fire whose na[illegible] were not included in the lists hereto[illegible] published.

Owners of buildings burnt.—Henry Nutt, E[illegible] Dudley, E. Emmons, B. Sherman, John Wi[illegible] Thos. O'Neil.

Owners of other property destroyed.—The U[illegible] States, Martin & Warren, Edward Bates, R[illegible] Jones, R. C. Hallett, Geo. Barksdale, Battle & [illegible] thers, G. H. Keily.

The committee appointed by the [illegible] meeting of the 3d instant, to obtain [illegible] tributions "*from the citizens*, for relie[illegible] the pressing necessities of those left [illegible] *tute* by the late fire," collected in that w[illegible] about six hundred and fifty dollars, wh[illegible] together with the generous donation of [illegible] hundred dollars from the Wilmington [illegible] of Odd Fellows, was disbursed under [illegible] direction of the Commissioners in the [illegible] indicated in the resolution.

The masonic fraternity of St. Joh[illegible] Lodge, we understand, distributed a [illegible] some sum through their own committee [illegible] the benefit of the sufferers.—*Chronicle.*

Shipman.—The Louisville Journal [illegible] the 5th instant says: "This man, w[illegible] absconded with the funds of one of [illegible] New York banks, and whose arrest [illegible] Illinois by some of the citizens of Te[illegible] Haute we recently noticed, arrived [illegible] yesterday in the steamboat Vigilant on [illegible] return to New York. He is return[illegible] voluntarily, being unaccompanied by [illegible] officer, and entirely unrestrained in [illegible] movements. He gave up $19,000 in Te[illegible] Haute in various kinds of funds, for wh[illegible] he took a receipt, and the gentleman [illegible] whom he surrendered the amount gave [illegible] $250 to defray his expenses to New York.

Complaints are often made of the la[illegible] delay, but we read of a recent case [illegible] England in which commendable despa[illegible] was observed. The prisoner was charg[illegible] with stealing six shovels; he was to[illegible] found guilty, and sentenced to be im[illegible] ported for seven years in the brief space [illegible] four minutes. The Judge's charge was—

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the shov[illegible] were taken—who stole them?"

A letter from a house of great respect[illegible] bility in New York, states a negociation [illegible] first rate paper, having the best part of [illegible] year to run, at 4 per cent per annum.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivale[illegible] preparation has performed some of the most asto[illegible]ishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the [illegible] nals of history, thus proving conclusively it is cap[illegible]ble of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for wh[illegible] it is designed. Patients suffering for years be[illegible] various chronic constitutional disorders, after tryi[illegible] different remedies, spending thousands of dollars [illegible] travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that hu[illegible] man nature is capable of enduring, have, by the u[illegible] of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—[illegible] Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sc[illegible] Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affecti[illegible] of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scro[illegible] Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various o[illegible] taneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. [illegible] Diseases having their origin in an impure state [illegible] the blood and fluids generally will be speedily an[illegible] effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, a[illegible] its operation is peculiar and consists in removing [illegible] the cause of disease by entering into the circulation [illegible] and passing through the general system. Where [illegible] obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are [illegible] removed as it passes along the alimentary canal, [illegible] hence the patient will feel and know the salut[illegible] operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative pow[illegible]ers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates [illegible] of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for [illegible] exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. No. 273 Broad[illegible] way, (Granite Building,) corner of Chamber street, [illegible] New York.

WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
LOWER THAN EVER.

In consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscribers are selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
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30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

New York 1843. 48-2mi.

REDUCED TERMS,
TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AT

Two Dollars in advance,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or
$3 00 at the end of the year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

OUR DISTRICT.—We are glad to see in the "Clarion" a call upon the Whig party to bring out a Candidate to beat Gen. Saunders for Congress in this District. With such *materiel* as the Clarion shows that we have, (Badger, Manly, Miller, McLeod, Wright, and Stedman,) it would be a lasting disgrace to the Whig party to let such a broken down, wind-galled, and spavined nag as Saunders walk over the course.

We learn that Saunders delivered a speech at Pittsborough last week, which was good for a host of votes for a Whig candidate. The old opponents of Nullification and Treason in Chatham did not at all relish his laudation of Calhoun, and numerous side blows at Van Buren and his Administration. Saunders was unpopular there before his speech; he is doubly so now.

Messrs. Stanly and Arrington are "stumping it" in the 8th District. They have spoken in Craven, Pitt, and Beaufort. It is needless to say that the accounts represent Mr. Stanly as being much more than a match for his competitor. But we are rejoiced to learn from various sources that Mr. S. will be elected.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The official result shows that there was an error in the statement we gave last week from the Virginia papers. Langhorne is *not* elected, but Atkinson, Locofoco, gets the return by a majority of 5 votes only. Gilmer gets in by 21 votes, by keeping open the polls three days in two strong Locofoco counties, whilst they were closed at the end of the first day in all the Whig counties. Jones's majority over Botts is 33. So that the Whigs lose three members by an aggregate majority of 59 votes. The election of both Jones and Gilmer will probably be contested, but without any expectation, we suppose, of ousting them. After the New Jersey case, he would be very credulous who would expect to get in a Whig to such a House as the next will be.

The Whigs have 3, the Locos 11, and Tyler 1, of the 15 members elected. The Districts were so arranged as it was expected would give the Whigs but one.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Another of the Supreme Court Judges, (and one appointed by Gen. Jackson, his neighbor and friend, politically and personally,) Judge Catron, has affirmed the Constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law, and directed the Circuit Court for Missouri to grant discharges under it.

These repeated decisions might be supposed to settle the question; but, like Bedford Brown's reversal of Chief Justice Ruffin's decision, there are thousands of little Locofoco stump orators scattered over the country, who will not hesitate to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court Judges.

THE COLUMBUS BANK ROBBERS.—The Superior Court for the trial of Lewis, McKeen, Jackson, and Bass, for robbing the Bank at Columbus, Geo., commenced its session on the 8th inst. The Governor had deputed Jas. Gardner, Attorney General of the State, to conduct the prosecution. Besides these, there are five cases of Murder to be tried. That must be a rare country to live in.

A VENERABLE MINISTER.

We learn that the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, so well known and so much beloved in this community, as a Minister of the Gospel and Teacher of Youth, a few weeks ago observed the *fiftieth* anniversary of his Ordination as a Minister, by preaching a sermon appropriate to the occasion, to his present charge in Mecklenburg county. He officiated in his double capacity in this town at a period when the Scripture admonition against "sparing the rod." was more respected than at this day, and some of the present grand-fathers can testify to the faithful and happy effect with which he followed Scripture, in that and all other particulars. He is still spoken of here with the sincerest affection by those who knew him.

The Editor of the North State Whig, at Washington, N. C., amuses himself with the stupidity of his Locofoco neighbor, the "Republican," printed in the same town. After defending the Whig party from a charge of being responsible for the extravagance of Van Buren's administration, the Whig says,—

"But we have'nt got into the cream of the Republican's logic yet. The foregoing only shows how admirably he draws conclusions from premises. We will now show how wonderfully he draws conclusions from no premises at all. Levi Woodbury, (wonder if the Republican ever heard of Levi?) Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the high priests of Locofocoism, in a report which he made to Congress in 1840, stated that the expenditures for 1839 were $37,614,926 15. Yet the Editor of the Republican, by means of his 'glorification spectacles,' and of his access to valuable documents, such as the old file of the Republican and the Tarborough Press, which were beyond the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1840, has found out that Levi was most awfully deceived, and that the expenditures for 1839 were only $23,862 560! Pretty considerable mistake that of Levi's of only 14 millions of dollars in one year!

"What a pity that the great financial abilities of the Editor of the Republican should lie dormant here in this obscure corner of creation! The Gallatins, and Websters, and Calhouns, and Spencers of the country are mere circumstances to him! With all their learning on finance, and with all the public documents at their command, they can't tell, within 14 millions of dollars, the amount of expenditures for 1839; while he, with nothing but the 'spectacles' aforesaid, and the old file of the Republican and the Tarborough Press, can give the amount exactly to a fraction, namely, $23,862 560 00!"

Extract of a letter from Mississippi.

"In Mississippi, (so justly degraded in the estimation of her sister States,) we are about to test the truth of the old adage, "When rogues fall out, honest men receive their dues." Our present Governor, T. M. Tucker, (elected for his repudiating principles,) and the Prince of Repudiators, Ex-Gov. McNutt, have declared war with each other. The Loco Foco Convention recently held in Jackson, and under the influence of McNutt, have nominated A. G. Brown, a hot repudiating Loco Foco, as their candidate for Governor, (election in November next,) and the Bond paying Democrats, will bring out a Mr. Williams, who entertains their views, (brother-in-law to Gov. Tucker,) as their independent candidate. If the Whig party should deem it inexpedient to run a candidate, they will support Williams, and thereby falsify the contents of McNutt's letter, read by John Q. Adams at the last Session of Congress, which stated that four-fifths of the citizens of Mississippi would rather go to war than pay the Bonds. The Bond paying party are daily acquiring an accession to their strength, and though they may throw a veil over, still they can never blot out, the stain on the Escutcheon of our State."

"THE WHIG CLARION."—We have received the first No. of a small paper, to be published at the low price of $1 a year, at Raleigh, under the immediate care of the Whig Central Committee, and Edited by H. W. HUSTED, Esq., a gentleman who wields a powerful pen, and under whose caustic lash the Locos have often writhed.

We give the following Prospectus, as affording a fair specimen of the Editor's manner. We hope that he will be liberally supported:—

PROSPECTUS.

ON TAKING THE EDITORIAL CHAIR OF THE WHIG CLARION,

the Subscriber feels an unaffected distrust of his power, at least of endurance. He is aware, that the drudgery of writing as an occupation, may be a very different thing from occasional amateur scribbling, *whatever* may happen to strike the fancy, and *whenever* he may happen to be 'i' the vein.' However, having put his hand to the quill, he is determined to drive it with vigor and with whatever of ability Heaven has blessed him withal. The WHIG CLARION will be published at Raleigh, on each Wednesday, on a sheet, after a fashion of which this is intended to be a specimen number. The extreme low price and the spirit of the paper, will, it is hoped, secure an extensive circulation. It is intended to be principally a political sheet, though other matters of interest and spirit will be sometimes admitted, though the Editor is determined that the CLARION shall not be a sheet over which even dullness shall slumber. It is small—it shall also be sprightly. Gall is not in the heart of the Editor, and will not be distilled from his pen. He will not, if he were able, drive a *dagger* to the heart of Locofocoism, his deadliest foe, but he must be allowed to poke it with a stick; he must be excused for pointing his pen at its foibles; and his Democratic friends must not put themselves in a passion, if he should sometimes put his thumbs under their fifth rib. He particularly bespeaks the kind feelings of his Terrapin friends of the last Assembly, while he grapples with his long tongs, and draws them out of their mud to the light of day. No snapping, gentlemen, you have got to be skinned, and you may as well wag your tails with pleasure, as to be hissing out "filthy sheet." We will try to wash the mud off your tabernacles, and as genterely as possible; and by skilful culinary process, have you properly turtle-souped for the public, at least that portion of it who have strong stomachs and powerful digestions. It is obliged to be done. Such an ado about nothing, such a tempest in a Tea-pot, such tall stiltified efforts at crawling, such statesman-like projects and acts of the illustrious Thomas Thumbs of that famous assemblage of democracy! Oh, it is too good! You will excuse us gentlemen, but you must really be skinned. The good of our common country requires it; and you will feel better individually, after it is over.

THE WHIG CLARION will be every inch a Whig in its politics; it will not be overbearing or arrogant in its pretensions; it will not claim infallibility; it will not judge harshly of the errors even of Loco Foco democracy, when honestly conceived and not nursed too fondly. But in the expression of its own views—it will be candid, frank and manly. The Whigs of '76 knew no concealment—the Whigs of 1840 practised none—and the Whigs of the present day have nothing to conceal. Henry Clay is their idolized leader—and a nobler, bolder, purer specimen of humanity never came from the hands of its maker. *He* conceal anything! No. If he has a fault it is that of extreme candor. He wears his "heart on his sleeve" and the cunning Philistines have often profited by being able to read *his* plans and views—while adroitly concealing their own. With such a glorious leader, whose course is always open and onward, whose sentiments he does not know how to conceal, whose sentiments the Whigs almost without exception adopt and feel safe in adopting, what have the Whigs to conceal? Honesty in politics may be deemed by our foes a rare bird in the earth. The CLARION, at least, deems otherwise, and will always candidly, honestly, and fearlessly avow its opinions. Its course, like Mark Anthony's eloquence, will be "right on." Our bold and chivalrous Chief asks none but *honest* support, and if he cannot *thus* be placed in the chair which has been so worthily filled by a Washington and Harrison, better, far better, were it to bury himself in the noon of his fame in the shades of Ashland. If he must fall in this noble strife, he will fall like great Cæsar, with his robes around him, and his memory and fame will be embalmed in the hearts of millions.

Let no one smile at the dimensions of our little sheet. It is certainly unpretending and unostentatious at present—but it may grow to respectable size before we are done with it. Let no vaunting swell head democrat sneer at our Lilliputian display. Perhaps the sapient scorner would like to throw a brickbat into a nest of yellow Jackets? A word to the wise, &c.

Our trumpet is neither a gourd handle nor tin—but the genuine sonorous metal—and though small, it will blow out its notes with awful distinctness, into the tympanum of demagogue scoffers; while its Bugle tones shall float cheerily in the glorious contests before us—animating to battle and victory the friends of good principles and of Clay.

H. W. HUSTED.

THE REPUDIATED TREASURY NOTES.

—The New Orleans papers represent that city as being in a state of great excitement at the discovery just made there of the loss of the $130 000 of Treasury Notes which the Secretary of the Treasury has repudiated because the Collector of New Orleans once received them, and then some officer stole and put them again in circulation. At the last accounts no discovery had been made of the rogue, though the Collector, Morgan, had fully exculpated himself. It is ascertained that the notes were carefully put up and directed to the Secretary at Washington, but that the package never left New Orleans. An agent from Washington is actively engaged in probing the matter.

The Treasury Notes Lost at the New Orleans Custom-House.—Three men have just been arrested at Brown's Hotel, in this city, charged with taking or having the treasury notes said to have been sent from the custom-house at New Orleans in July last, to the Treasury Department, and not received by the Treasury.

They came to Brown's on the 2d inst., and entered their surnames alone on the register, as follows: Breedlove, Jewell, and Austin. Breedlove, it is said, is son of J. W. Breedlove, esq., of N. Orleans, one of the most respectable residents of that city. They are now before a magistrate, and we have not heard a word of the evidence against them.—*Globe.*

Official Robbery.—A Clerk in the Treasury Department of the name of Raymond P. Dowden, was arrested on Thursday last, charged with the embezzlement of certain cancelled Treasury notes. He was employed for the last week or two in assisting in placing on the returned notes additional and stronger marks of cancellation to those borne by them when returned to the Treasury, and had, it appears, while in the discharge of his duty, abstracted five 100-dollar notes, with holes cut in them as the mark of being cancelled, and had sent them to a female in Baltimore of the name of Mrs. Augusta A. Dorsey, residing in Lombard street, to pass away; but she failed in the attempt, with the exception of one note, which she sold to a broker.

Dowden has been held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance at Court to answer the charge.

National Intelligencer.

[The Globe says that lists of Clerks, marked "Clay Whigs," to be proscribed, were found, supposed to have been prepared by Dowden and another suspected Clerk, named Harvey.

REMOVALS.—The Globe copies an article, showing from official documents, that the whole number of appointments to office from April 4, 1841, to March 21, 1842, was 4,444, of whom 4,422 were Postmasters, and 22 other officers. And thereupon raises a great outcry against the Whigs for "*removing*," as it says, 4,444 persons from office in 11½ months. Now the Globe well knows that the Whigs are not responsible for Tyler's doings; and it equally well knows, that if they were, not one-tenth part of all these 4,444 were cases of "removals" from office. The official documents state that that number of persons were *appointed* Postmasters, &c.; but the Globe knows, as every one else does, that thousands of appointments are made every year of Postmasters at new offices, and in place of those who resign, die, or become defaulters, and run away. What if some one were to ascertain how many appointments were made by Jackson and Van Buren, during their reigns? Would the Globe think it fair to represent them all, perhaps 50,000 in number, as cases of removal, or proscription? We think not. The truth is bad enough, in regard to Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler, without any embellishment.

VAN BUREN AMONG THE NULLIFIERS.—We have had frequent occasion to advise our readers of the very indifferent opinion which the Calhounites of South Carolina entertain of the candor and honesty of their quondam ally, Van Buren. Our readers must excuse us for continuing to give them "line upon line" on this subject; for as we look to see Van *a* candidate or *the* candidate of the party, we like to have upon record the opinion entertained of him by those who have had such good opportunities of knowing him perfectly.

Our readers will therefore be pleased to bear in mind, that all the Locofoco aspirants for Presidential honors, Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson, Cass, and Buchanan, were lately catechised by their political friends of Indiana, on the subject of Bank, Tariff, &c., and that they all promptly replied except Van, whose letter was not heard of till those of all the others had been published, and then, when surprize was excited at Van's failure to reply, his letter comes to hand, *dated two months before!*

As to the letters themselves, we may have occasion hereafter to quote from them. They are too long for publication. Suffice it to say now, that they all go dead against a bank, (though they did not so berate it until it became a party hobby.)—That Calhoun is against all sorts of protective Tariff, (though he was not so in 1816,) and that Buchanan, Cass, and Johnson are for discriminating in favor of American manufactures; whilst Van is *a little so and a little not so*, and so muddles up the question in a long argumentative answer to a plain question, that his partisans will be able to quote him either for or against, as may best suit the meridian.

But we must not lose sight of the object with which we set out, which was, to show what the Charleston Mercury, the great organ of Calhounism, thinks of Van's letter. It will be seen from the following, that besides the ridicule indulged in, the Mercury regards it as an effort to argufy the topics in such a way as "to *avoid* any simple, unequivocal statement of principles;" and broadly insinuates that he has written his letter after he had seen Calhoun's and then had the meanness to antidate it:

From the Charleston Mercury.

"*Mr. Van Buren's Letter.*—We have received this much inquired for reply to the Indiana Convention's queries, and if it was wonderful why it was so long a coming, we must say it is at least as wonderful why it is so long, now that it has come. By measurement it is considerably more than twice as long as the replies of Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan, Cass and Johnson, put together. This is latitudinarianism that very nearly amount to oppression. It is the more to be regretted, because the plan adopted by the writer, of fully arguing every one of the topics presented in the queries, left him at full liberty to avoid any simple, unequivocal statement of principles.

"The letter is dated the 15th of February, and must therefore have been something over two months in getting from Kinderhook to Indianapolis—a remarkably long passage—and to add to the mystery, Mr. Van Buren's remarks about submitting to the decision of a Convention, bear a singularly suspicious appearance of being a reply to Mr. Calhoun's answer on that point."

Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff.—We hope every body will read this extract from the Ex-President's Letter—there are good thoughts there, notwithstanding that in some respects

"clouds and darkness rest upon it."

As to the precise effect of it as a whole, we cannot say that we have very positive conclusions—and if any of our readers shall be more fortunate in the pursuit, we beg them to give us briefly and pithily, the result. If a man will go out and try to measure the shadow of a tree-top, in a windy day, he will find two difficulties—first to fix the exact place where it begins, and second, to fix the exact place where it ends. We have experienced a little of this in assigning the boundaries to Mr. Van Buren's principles of tariff taxation—they all seem to be in motion. We are consoled however, by the most solemn assurance from the Albany *Argus*, that upon all the questions, it is rare to find views "presented with so much force and *compactness*" (we are thankful that the answer was not *long*, if this is what they understand by *short*.) "or that positions are taken so truly clear, just and convincing." It was doubtless owing to the want of time that the *Argus* did not tell us what these "clear positions" are, and that especially upon the all absorbing question, it had only leisure to remark—"upon the Tariff Question, it will be seen that Mr. Van Buren withholds nothing." We hope this is not to be interpreted by the criticism of the N. Y. *Express*, which accuses him of taking *all sides* of the question.

The Georgia Constitutionalist, one of the most decided and consistent "Democratic" papers (so called,) publishes a long letter from a friend, whom it endorses as "a patriot, an ardent friend of the Union," &c., in which we find the following passage:

"The time is approaching, when we shall require *a more bold, daring, and decided democrat* than Mr. Van Buren *is or ever has been*. The *half-way house* must be given up, and we must strike *for principles* to the heart's core. We cannot call Mr. Van Buren a decided advocate of *free trade*—he is for a "judicious tariff"—a discriminating tariff. We cannot rely upon Mr. Van Buren's moral courage, in case of a powerful and overwhelming majority in Congress, in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; for he is not restrained by *constitutional scruples* from approving it. True he is opposed to it upon expediency; but who can assert that expediency *may not change* in his view of the subject?"

We recommend this to the special attention of the Van Burenites. True it is from a Calhounite; but not less a Locofoco on that account. He evidently understands Van perfectly. Van is for a "judicious tariff,"—in favor of a discriminating tariff for the North, and very much inclined to have it believed in the South that he is for free trade—Admitting the constitutionality of abolition, as a sop to the North; but denying its expediency, to humbug the South.

The Philadelphia Mercury, one of the principal organs of the Administration, notices the resignation of Mr. Webster and adds:

"There is NOW NOTHING TO DISTURB THE UNANIMITY of the Cabinet councils, and the Administration may henceforth be regarded as a UNIT in sentiment, principles, and purpose."

We have marked a few words in the above. We doubt, however, whether there is a coincidence of views and strict *unity* of sentiment among the rest of the Cabinet officers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

New York May 13.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning in twelve days and fifteen hours from Bristol, having left that port on the 1st inst. She brings 57 passengers, who have certainly been treated to a short and pleasant voyage.

The news is not important. No change in Cotton. The poorest grades of American are a shade lower, if any thing. Advices from this Country of the prospect of the new crop are anxiously awaited. Grain and Bread-Stuffs hardly maintain their price. The Money Market is quiet, and Money abundant. Business is improving in the manufacturing districts.

The Great Western has brought nearly a million and a half in specie; and a large amount is expected.

Queen Victoria gave birth to a daughter on the 25th of April. The mother and child are doing well.

The Duke of Sussex, uncle of the Queen, died on the 21st, 70 years old. He has been for nearly half a century a decided Whig, and a pillar of the Liberal cause in the House of Lords. He was greatly beloved by the Queen, who feels his loss deeply.

Richard Arkwright, the richest commoner in Europe, died on the 23d. He was the son of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor. He has lived in princely state for many years, and is supposed to have been the largest holder of British Stocks in the world.

Parliament met on the 24th, and Sir Robert Peel explained the failure of his attempt to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with Brazil. The amount of it is that England wanted both ends of the bargain, and Brazil would not stand it. The United States are to be tried next. Nothing else transpired of any importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 28.—Cotton.—Nothing of importance has been done in Cotton since our previous report. The market has had a quiet appearance, without any reduction in prices. There has been a fair, though not extensive demand for Cotton throughout the week; but, owing to a pressure of a very large supply, the market has had a dull and inanimate appearance. The middling and ordinary sorts of American, as well as Surats, are quoted at ⅛d per lb. lower than they were this day fortnight, and Brazils and Egyptians have been heavy at the decline noticed on Friday last. There is no alteration whatever in the better descriptions of American. The trade have continued to purchase with unabated confidence, and speculators have taken a fair quantity. Further advices from the United States are looked for with interest, as they will furnish us with information as to the weather, and what influence it may have had on the planting for the following season. The sales of the week have amounted to 26170 bales, of which 22580 were American, 1210 Brazils, 830 Egyptian, 200 West Indian, &c., and 1350 East India, &c.; speculators have taken 5000 American.

At New York, the Great Western's accounts depressed the Cotton Market, and prices declined about ⅛c a lb.

We learn that DANIEL WEBSTER yesterday resigned the office of Secretary of State; and that

HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General of the United States, is appointed to be Acting Secretary of State for the present.

CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is appointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in the place of EDWARD EVERETT, who declines the appointment.

National Intelligencer.

A letter from Washington, after stating these appointments, says: "Mr. Cushing reached Washington on Sunday, was appointed on Monday, and the same evening drew his draft on the Treasury for his outfit. Mr. Cushing has selected Mr. John Tyler, Jr. as his private secretary.

Baltimore Patriot.

The President of the United States left this city yesterday morning, in the steamboat Osceola, for his farm in Charles City county, Virginia, where he contemplates a stay of three weeks.—*Madisonian.*

The Wilmington Rail Road Company have procured for their cars a supply of Kyte's Patent Safety Beams, the use of which will add greatly to the security of travellers over the line.—*Wil. Chron.*

Nag's Head.—The Norfolk Herald states that Captain Campbell Graham, of the United States Army, and Walter Gwynn, Esq., Civil Engineer, have been appointed to make an examination with a view to reopening Roanoke Inlet, at Nag's Head, and establishing it as a permanent ship channel from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, and report to the Government on the practicability as well as the probable expense of the work. Major Gwynn, who is well acquainted with the subject of inquiry, deems the work practicable. If so, and it shall ever be accomplished, its importance to North Carolina will be incalculable, while it will add another harbor of refuge to vessels on our coast in bad weather, thereby saving an immense amount of property from ship-wreck.

If you would teach your cattle to be mischievous, put up a low and slender fence at first, and raise or strengthen it as they become expert in jumping.

Indian Humor.—"I am glad," said the Rev. Dr. Y—— to the chief of the Ottowas, "that you do not drink whiskey; but it grieved me to find that your people use so much of it." "Ay, yes!" replied the Chief, and he fixed an impressive eye upon the doctor, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it, "we Indians *use* a great deal of whiskey but we do not *make* it."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Simeon Colton, Mr. JOHN TURNER to Miss CATHARINE EVANS, both of Hillsborough.

In Wilmington, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Dr. JAMES F. McREE, Jr., to Miss SALLY S. COWAN, eldest daughter of Mr. R. H. Cowan.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Capers, D. D., Mr. ISAAC DODD, late of this place, to Mrs. HARRIET CROW, of Charleston.

DIED,

At his residence in Anson county, N. C., on the 8th instant, Mr. JAMES B. LINDSEY, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and two small children to bemoan the loss of a most kind and affectionate husband and father. He bore his lingering illness with christian fortitude, and frequently said he did not fear death, however painful was the separation from his family and friends. He departed without a struggle, in the possession of his proper mind to the last minute, and taking an affectionate leave of his friends. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

[*Communicated.*

In Hillsborough, on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. ALEXANDER M. KIRKLAND, in the 36th year of his age.

Near Rutherfordton, N. C., on the 7th instant, JAMES ERWIN, Esq.

In Edgecombe, Col. BENJAMIN SHARPE, aged 59 years, who had repeatedly represented the County in both branches of the General Assembly.

In Montgomery County, Va., on the 4th inst. Col. JAS. P. PRESTON, formerly Governor of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 17.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	5½	a 6	Molasses,	23	a 25
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	15	a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	4½	a 6	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
dry,		10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	25	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1⅜	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Flour has declined, and sales have been made at 4½, 5 and 5½. No change in prices of other produce to notice. There is a fair supply of Cotton and Bacon coming to market.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 10.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 50 a 7 25; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is in fair demand for the distilleries; virgin dip brings 2 25; ordinary qualities 2 10. Tar has got up to 95, and is in good demand.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Steam Mill timber may be called dull; a handsome lot sold the other day for 3¾ on time. There was a late sale of 100.000 feet flooring boards at 7 and 7 1-2, part cash. Sales of shingles at 1¼.

Bacon.—The demand for this article is fair, at a little advance; hams particularly are inquired for.

Lard.—Sales in barrels at 6 1-2, and in kegs at 7 cents.

Corn.—Corn is scarce in market, and holders in store are getting 65 to 70 cents for it. The demand however is confined to small parcels for immediate use.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—May 10.

Bacon 6¼ a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 5 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 7; principal sales 5 1-2 to 6 1-2.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4¾ to 9. Receipts of last three days 11.854 bales.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¼, principally 5 1-2 to 6 1-2. Corn 66 to 70. Whiskey 22 to 23.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the Ports, 2,173,656 bales, against 1,550.314 to same dates last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Schr. Norman from New York. 4.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Wm. Hart from do.; Brig Hylas from Wilmington, Del. 5.—Schrs. Ellen from Pawtucket, R. I., Wm. Thompson from Philadelphia, Hannah from Boston. 6.—Schr. Martha Washington from Belfast, Me. 8.—Brig Osage from Sag Harbor; Schr. Brainerd from Matanzas, Cuba. 9.—Brig N. F. Frothingham from St. Thomas; Schr. John Murray from New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—Schr. Jane Yates for Boston. May 4.—Schr. Norman for Boston. 5.—Brigs Moxy for Berbice and Demarara, Belle for New York. 6.—Schr. Schuylkill for Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Merchant for Waldoporough, Me. 9.—Brigs Plutus for Boston, Ann Maria for Thomastown, Cornelia for Guadaloupe, Franklin for do., Gallio for St. Jago de Cuba, Electro for do., Hylas for New York, Abigail Richmond for Martinique; Schrs. Phœnix for New York, Santee for Bristol, R. I.

JUST received by the late arrivals from New York,

FRESH LIME JUICE,
Do. Lemon Syrup,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch Snuff in bottles,
Do. in bladders,
Hair Powders, and Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon and Oil Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Camphor and Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1843. 54-3w

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

I WILL TRY AGAIN.

THE copartnership of Battle & Peterson being dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber will continue at the same Store in the Lazarus Fire Proof Building, to attend to the

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Business.

He has a good ware room in the same building for storing Goods, and hopes, by prompt attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their business, to give general satisfaction. He feels grateful for past encouragement from his friends, and solicits a continuance of it. Not having funds to buy with, he will thank all those who send their orders to him, to forward the means to pay with, as it will be greatly to their advantage, and he will then be sure of pleasing all.

A. J. BATTLE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1843. 54-3w

REMOVAL.

TO secure a larger Store and Laboratory, the Subscribers have removed from 71 Maiden Lane, to that magnificent Warehouse, 6 stories rear, and (with lot over,) 100 feet deep, No. 21 CORTLANDT STREET, near Broadway, the whole of which they occupy, and where they have established their extensive Laboratory, wholesale house and retail Department, for the next seven years, and where they will hope to see all persons dealing in Medicines who visit the City. Being in the vicinity of all the large Hotels, their Store will be kept open late and early, to accommodate those whose business calls them to the East side of the town in the middle of the day.

COMSTOCK & CO.

New York, April 1843. 54-1w

FOR SALE,

FOUR Cast Iron SHOVELS or SCRAPERS, an excellent article for removing earth, by animal power. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

May 15, 1843. 54-4w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Keziah his wife,

vs.

William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esther Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd, Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN. *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN. *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Elisa Sinclair *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints, 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dezen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127¼ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¾ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 447. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 11614 yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866¼ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237¼ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53⅛ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79¼ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 4 pieces ditto, 43¾ yards,
70. 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49¾ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46¾ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436½ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046¾ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 860 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498¼ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344, 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1518 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds. Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617¼ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21½ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 22:8¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010¼ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828½ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818½ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819½ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461½ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18. 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 168¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5¾ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2. 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29¼ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32¾ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56¼ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40¼ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175¼ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅝ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139⅝ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¼ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665¼ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056¼ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598¼ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16¼ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45¼ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587¼ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lise, 400⅜ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344¼ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331⅜ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645¼ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11¼ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14¾ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15¾ yards,
283: 26.075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62.289: 1 do ditto, 16¾ yards,
285: 62.367: 1 do ditto, 13¼ yards,
286: 62 243: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62.343: 1 do ditto, 15¾ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18¼ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23¾ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5¼ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief, 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25¼ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 42 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 130: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 39: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220¾ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting, 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647¾ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbl., prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage. W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR.
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarke & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take rivs: risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 45tf

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whickey, out of young Noisette, by Dionede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues. &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

[51 6w] W. E. TRO